

LIT

I do here walk before thee like a fow that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 Reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *Saunders's Sermon.*
 A wolf came to a fow, and very kindly offered to take care of her litter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
 For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
 The last of all the litter 'scap'd by chance;
 And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden.*

Any number of things thrown fluttishly about.
 Strephon, who found the room was void,
 Stole in, and took a strict survey
 Of all the litter as it lay. *Swift.*

A birth of animals.
 Fruitful as the fow that carry'd
 The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 To LITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,
 Save for the son that she did litter here,
 A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
 A human shape. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My father named me Autolycus, being littered under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of undervalued trifles. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at first littering, without all form or fashion. *Hakewill on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were littered to with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or fluttishly scattered about.

They found
 The room with volumes litter'd round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.
 He found a stall where oxen stood,
 But for his ease well litter'd was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

LITTLE. *adj.* [comp. *less*, superlat. *least*, *leiste*, Gothic; *littel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in quantity.

The coast of Dan went out too little for them. *Josh. xix.*

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.
 He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was little of stature. *Luke xix. 3.*

His son, being then very little, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast little in thine own light, wast thou not made the head of the tribes. *1 Sam. xv. 17.*

All that is past ought to seem little to thee, because it is so in itself. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a little attention. *Locke.*

LITTLE. *n. f.*

1. A small space.
 Much was in little writ; and all convey'd
 With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth little things, shall perish by little and little. *Ecclus. i.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will little by little be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too little, I would have given such and such things. *2 Sam. xii. 8.*

They have much of the poetry of Mœnas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
 Nor murrining take the little I receive. *Dryden's Homer.*

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but little of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.

As if 'twere little from their town to chafe,
 I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden's Æn.*

I view with anger and disdain,
 How little gives thee joy or pain:
 A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and little else. *Cheyne.*

LITTLE. *adv.*

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1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be changed as little as possible. *Watts's Logic.*

2. In a small quantity.

3. In some degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a little attenuant. *Arbutnot on Diarrhoea.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is little worth. *Prov. x. 20.*

Finding him little studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is little better. *Dryden's DuRoi.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LITTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
 To make abridgements, and to draw to less;
 Even that nothing which at first we were. *Doane.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our littleness to much, as it was always displayed. *Collier of Eves.*

LITTOREAL. *v. a.* [*littois*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY. *n. f.* [*liturgia*, *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of liturgy, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker, b. v.*

The blessedness of mortal wights began to be impounded, so that a great part of divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Harrell.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy and means of inspiration in this world. *Taylor.*

To LIVE. *v. n.* [*lypan*, *lyrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.

She shall be
 A pattern to all princes living with her,
 And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
 That darkness does the face of earth intomb,
 When living day should kiss it? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To have the living, and revenge the dead,
 Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that liveth at rest. *Ecclus. xli. 1.*

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjunction of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully lived and died in.

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. *Atterbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison's Spectator, N. 162.*

If we are firmly resolved to live up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
 Shall live the lease of nature, and pay his breath
 To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare.*

See the minutes how they run;
 How many makes the hour full complete,
 How many hours bring about the day,
 How many days will finish up the year. *Shakespeare.*

How many years a mortal man may live,
 The way to live long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,
 Than just to die when I began to live. *Dryden.*

5. To

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To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgments, if a man do, he shall live in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*

He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him. *1 Thes. v. 10.*

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, live upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,
 And what collected night involves the skies!
 Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea,
 Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Mens evil manners live in brass, their virtues
 We write in water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
 In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
 Lives long upon the mind; the faithful light
 Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace
 There high in air memorial of my name
 Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit.

The shepherd ivy shall dance and sing,
 For thy delight each May morning.
 If these delights thy mind may move,
 Then live with me, and be my love. *Shakespeare.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that live upon other animals have their flesh more alkaline than those that live upon vegetables. *Arbut.*

10. To maintain one's self.

A most notorious thief, lived all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*

His treasure and goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to live upon. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than the number of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who live by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to live on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of living stone,
 The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
 With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and living lakes
 Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
 These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,
 Then on the living coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE. *adj.* [from *live*.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the live ox, and divide the money. *Exod. xxi. 35.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre upon casting of a live coal upon it. *Boyle.*

LIVELESS. *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather lifeless.

Description cannot suit itself in words,
 To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
 In life so liveless as it shews itself. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

LIVELIHOOD. *n. f.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelede*.]

Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe! born under cruel star,
 And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;
 Full little weenest thou what sorrows are,
 Left thee for portion of thy livelihood. *Fairy Queen.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a livelihood out of her own estate. *Chaucer's b. viii.*

He brings disgrace upon his character, to submit to the picking up of a livelihood in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and livelihood to get their living by those practices, for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South's Sermons.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places, which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a livelihood where they can find it. *Addison's Spect.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest livelihood: the skillful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 42.*

LIVELINESS. *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. Appearance of life.

That liveliness which the freedom of the pencil makes ap-

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pear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Dryf.*

2. Vivacity; spiritiveness.

Extravagant young fellows, that have liveliness and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and to make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

LIVELIHOOD. *n. f.* [from *live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature,
 As well of worldly livelede as of life. *Hubbard.*

That there might be no difference nor strife.

LIVELONG. *adj.* [from *live* and *long*.] Tedious; long in passing.

Many a time, and oft,
 Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
 Your infants in your arms; and there have fate
 The livelong day, with patient expectation
 To see great Pompey pass. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The obscur'd bird clamour'd the livelong night. *Shakespeare.*

Young and old come forth to play,
 On a sun-shine holiday,
 Till the livelong day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy
 The sorrows of this livelong night. *Prior.*

How could she sit the livelong day,
 Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
 Hast built thyself a livelong monument. *Milton.*

LIVELY. *adj.* [from *live* and *like*.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,
 With youthful steps? much livelier than ere while
 He seems; supposing here to find his son,
 Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton's Ag.*

2. Gay; airy.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
 From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden's DuRoi.*

4. Strong; energetic.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense and lively, than those of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a lively persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LIVELY. } *adv.*

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging lively almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most lively our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

LIVER. *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affection undisturb'd and clear,
 Guided to what may great or good appear,
 And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.

The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian livers over the whole world. *Hammond's Fund.*

If any loose liver have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly livers, at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

3. [From *liver*, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
 And let my liver rather heat with wine,
 Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakespeare's care.*

Reason and respect
 Make livers pale, and lustiness dejected. *Shakespeare.*

LIVERCOLOUR. *adj.* [from *live* and *colour*.] Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, livercolour. *Woodward.*

LIVERGROWN. *adj.* [from *live* and *grown*.] Having a great liver.

I inquired what other casualties were most like the rickets, and found that livergrown was nearest. *Graunt.*

LIVERWORT. *n. f.* [from *live* and *wort*.] A plant.

That sort of liverwort which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is shot, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads